The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

Entered as second-class matter, September 26, 1912, at the Post-office at Washington, D. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

AGITATE!
EDUCATE!
ORGANIZE!

VOL. 5, NO. 14. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915. WHOLE NO. 222.

'AVERAGE WAGE' IS DEFINED

Montana Attorney General Makes Important Decision.

MINE OWNERS NOT SUSTAINED

Compensation Awards For Piece Workers to Be Based on Wages Earned—Idle Days Not Included.

Helena, Mont., July 3.—Attorney General Poindexter has upheld the miners in the workmen's compensation awards should be based on weekly earnings, computed as follows:

The total wages earned during a certain period, say a year, should be divided by the exact number of days of actual employment. This sum, multiplied by six, would be the weekly wage.

Coal miners work on the piece, or ton, scale and they do not work continuously for a year, that is a matter of mine operators, miners and members of the state accident board the question of "what is a week's work" was discussed. The new compensation law is vague on the subject, and parties to the conference agreed that the working year of the coal miner averaged 240 days. On this basis the operators insisted that the average weekly wage should be determined by the following process:

Ascertain the total earning capacity of a miner for 240 days and then divide it by 52.

Attorney General Poindexter rejected this claim and supported the miners' position. He ruled:

"There are a number of cases attending the mining of coal where a fixed daily wage is paid. In such cases it would be manifestly idle, if not ridiculous, to contend that where the employment is not continuous throughout the year, that the daily wage received at the time of employment is not the fixed amount actually paid the workman per day, but the average per diem earned in a calendar year, based upon 240 working days."

After stating the different plans of compensation, the official concludes:

"I am, therefore, of the opinion that a construction of the law cannot be contended for by the operators would be unjust to the employes and inequitable in its consequences."

TRIALS OF HARVEST WORKERS.

Topeka, Kan., July 3.—Life's other side is never more plainly visible than among harvest workers passing through the city, says the Topeka Capital. Most of these workers are penniless. They do not, as a general rule, have the least idea where their next meal is to be secured. They do not ask charity, and at these times they get a chance. By the time these harvest workers reach the wheat fields, they usually remain unattended. When they pass through Topeka some of them may have money, but it is generally the more the necessary to buy them meals and clothing until harvest begins.

Men who went to western Kansas two and three weeks ago, are now returning in large numbers. They say harvest in most places will not start for two weeks. With many destitute they will find it hard to obtain. The idea of earning a living is chimerical, they state, until harvest begins and they succeed up before a man even has a chance to put in his application.

Many of these workers favor eastern newspapers and employment bureaus for their present condition.

ONE KIND OF "ECONOMY."

Denver, Col., July 3.—Says the Labor Bulletin of this city:

"Governor Carlson abolished the state boiler inspection department Monday for 'safety day.' By the acts of George B. Cossebaum, chief inspector, and deputies Joseph Hennessy and William C. Crowley are automatically fired. Governor Carlson gave as his reason for abolishing the office the administration's promise of economy. He says the work can be done well by the factory inspection department under the law he has the right to abolish any office for ninety days in his undesired he will continue to abolish the office every ninety days during his term of office."

UNION GIRL WINS TAFT MEDAL

Washington, July 3.—Miss Mabel Hamilton, daughter of A. F. of L. Organiser Grant Hamilton, won the Willis Taft medal given by the Central High school graduation exercises in this city for the best essay on "The Progress of Popular Government in America." The union girl's subject was: "What Labor Has Contributed to the Development of Popular Government."

FREE SPEECH MUST PREVAIL

Philadelphia, July 3.—The North American of this city, in a leading editorial, opposes views of George Wharton Pepper, who believes that free speech should not differ from "the ethical sense of the community," and should not "injure the well-being of those holding different views."

The viewpoint of Mr. Pepper is taken as a defense of the dismissal of Prof. Scott Nearing by the University of Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia North American comments as follows:

"If the sanctity of sensibilities had been a bar to free speech, there would have been no exposure of the New Haven railroad scandal, grundyism would be unpolluted, labor of children unchecked, railroad rebating and food adulteration would still be immune from opposition, the venal politician, the promoter of special privilege, the valuer of bonds and safety laws, the corrupter of public servants, the faithless official, the unjust judge would be able to ward off unwelcome their illegitimate ends without fear.

"It is because of free speech, because there have been those willing to arouse public opinion against these subtle workers of inequity, that the standards of public morality have become more exacting and the detection of the more heinous crimes of cunning has been made more secure.

"The ethical sense of the community was bitterly outraged by the Declaration of Independence, and if it had prevailed the men who dared to draft that document would have been silenced. The far-seeing patriots who launched the agitation against human slavery were denounced as wicked assailants of a divinely ordered institution, and their views were so 'discordant' with prevailing opinion that in many sections of the country they went in danger of their lives."

DRAY DRIVERS STRIKE.

Galesburg, Ill., July 3.—Dray drivers are on strike because employers refused to wage increase of $1 a week. The old rate was $17

COLORADO LAW TEACHER ROCKEFELLER'S VICTIM

Denver, Col., July 3.—Prof. Brewster has been dropped from the faculty of the Colorado state university and the all-powerful influence of Rockefeller, which Mackenzie King made reference to before the commission on industrial relations, is again felt by one who dared to freely speak his mind.

Before coming to this state Prof. Brewster was a professor of the law faculty of the University of Michigan, and is the author of several text books on legal jurisprudence. At the recent Lawson protest meeting, held in this city, he took strong ground, from the standpoint of a lawyer, against methods employed to secure the mine's conviction.

He was counsel for the striking coal miners during the investigation by the congressional committee, and has at all times expressed his convictions on industrial conditions in this state.

Letter to the faculty of the University of Michigan Prof. Brewster shows why he was dismissed.

He says that President Farrand of the university told him that Governor Ammons demanded "Prof. Brewster's dismissal." The school executive also notified Prof. Brewster that his attendance before the commission on industrial relations "had been the greatest obstacle" (Farrand had) to overcome with in securing appropriations from the last legislature."

The letter of the university's regents notified President Farrand that Prof. Brewster should not be retained. One of the regents is C. W. Parr, a stockholder in the Rocky Mountain Fuel company, one of the three coal companies involved in the strike.

A. A. Reed, attorney, and member of the university faculty law school, is President Farrand against the reappointment of Prof. Brewster. Reed is the university counsel. He is also attorney general to prosecute miners, and was one of a committee of three who distributed the $100,000 recently donated to Colorado by the Rockefeller foundation to relieve the unemployed.

Prof. Brewster concludes his letter as follows:

"I will say that while the regents of this university were under no legal obligation to retain me in office, their failure to do so is in the opinion of many just members of the faculty of this university, equivalent to a dismissal, and further, that I feel I have been 'eminently satisfactory,' the only redress for this dismissal are the facts and the record of my work before the commission on industrial relations, and that I appeared as counsel for the industrial union before the congressional committee in February and March, 1914.

"I have not asked, nor have I wished, to be retained in the service of the university, and I have asked you the true reason for dropping me be stated."

TRUCK FARMS INVESTIGATED.

Cleveland, July 3.—Because of conditions on certain Ohio farms, made public by the state workshop inspector's department, the industrial commission has asked the attorney general to rule on whether employment of women and children in agricultural occupations can be brought under the labor laws.

It was found that the following conditions prevail on one 1,200-acre truck farm in Medina county:

Girls and boys from 9 to 15 are working nine and one-half hours a day at wages ranging from 40 cents to $1.15.

Children are employed to creep about the dangerous machines on their hands and knees, weeding gardens.

Boys and girls, dressed in rompers, work from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., with an hour for lunch and a 15-minute rest in morning and afternoon.

Thirty girls and women operate hand cultivators No girl or woman receives more than $1 a day. The majority of the children are from 10 to 14.

SAYS WAGE LAW IS ILLEGAL.

St. Louis, Mo., July 2.—The city comptroller is quoted as declaring that the prevailing wage rate ordinance "is no good" and that the law is illegal. The law was passed by the city legislative body and provides that the various municipal heads of departments shall require of union officials to ascertain such prevailing rates.

Opponents of the law contend that the average yearly wage is the "prevailing rate." This would mean a low wage for craftsmen in the building trades. Another element insists that the wage law would repeal other conflicting existing rates. These conflicting views have postponed any benefits municipal employes hoped for.

TO ORGANIZE MINERS.

Pittston, Pa., July 3.—Beginning next week President White of the United Mine Workers of America will start a two months' campaign to raise the union membership to its highest point before the negotiations for a new wage agreement with the mine owners are opened. The present contract expires April 1, 1916. In September a convention representing the three anthracite districts will be held in Scranton. These conflicting views have postponed any benefits municipal employes hoped for.

URGE MINERS' HOSPITAL.

Phoenix, Ariz., July 3.—Unionists are urging the legislature to adopt house bill No. 14, which provides for the establishment of a hospital. A similar bill is now pending in the senate. The latter body has passed a resolution providing for the purchase of 50,000 acres of land for the home. Several states have laws of this character.

PLUMBERS RAISE WAGES.

Canton, O., July 3.—Employing plumbers have raised wages of employes and the workers have ended their month's strike. The new rates call for $4.25 per day for one year. Increases of 15 cents per day the second year and an additional 10 cents the third year.

RAIL STRIKES DECLARED OFF.

St. Louis, Mo., July 2.—President Wharton of the A. F. of L. railway department announced yesterday that the Illinois Central, the Harriman lines and the Pere Marquette system have been declared off.

ENGINEERS SIGN CONTRACTS.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 3.—Laundries have signed contracts with the Steam Engineers' union, which raises wage scale is being paid in these places.

"CLAYTON LAW REVERSES PRINCIPLES OF DECISION IN DANBURY HATTERS' CASE"

—EX-UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL WICKERSHAM.

Washington, July 3. — George W. Wickersham, United States attorney General during President Taft's administration, agrees with organized labor that the Clayton law removes trades union from the anti-trust act and prohibits the issuance of injunctions, in certain cases, by federal courts.

Mr. Wickersham's opinion appears in the American Federationist, July issue, and is reprinted from the Alumni Register of the University of Pennsylvania with the consent and approval of Mr. Wickersham.

The ex-attorney general's reference to President Gompers indicates his views of organized labor, and emphasizes the declaration of this trained lawyer that the American Federation of Labor won the world's greatest legislative victory when Congress declared that: "The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."

Mr. Wickersham frankly states that the trade union movement has reversed the legal principles which made the hatters' decision possible, and that, as far as the federal anti-trust laws are concerned, workers can no longer be enjoined for withholding their patronage or advising others to do so. Neither can damages be recovered against them because of such actions. This, Mr. Wickersham says, "The Gompers conception of liberty"—a public notification that he is not in sympathy with declarations by Congress on this subject.

He says, in part:

"But these enumerated acts include substantially all of such acts constituted the cause of action in the Danbury hatters' case, and therefore labor organizations in the future may use the boycott as a weapon in a dispute between employer and employes without danger of interference by injunction or liability in damages by reason of the anti-trust laws of the United States. That is, certainly so far as regards employers engaged in interstate commerce. Strikes in support of employment, there can no longer exist under the laws of the United States a right of action on their behalf to recover damages suffered by them by reason of any individual or number of persons in concert, recommending, advising or persuading their regular customers, or any other persons or persons by peaceful means not amounting to intimidation, for instance as might amount to extortion or libel, to withhold patronage from them.

"It is therefore apparent that the labor organizations have secured a statutory reversal of the principles of the decision in the Danbury hatters' case and the legalization of the boycott as a lawful instrument to insure the dominance of organized labor, thus substituting the Gompers conception of liberty for that of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and Abraham Lincoln."

LOW WAGE ADVOCATES OPPOSE SEAMEN'S LAW

San Francisco, July 3.—Editor Scharrenberg of the Coast Seaman's Journal sums up much of the opposition to the new seaman's law in the following terse manner.

"If low-wage crews were at liberty to leave their ships in any port of entry or, at any rate, were enabled to demand their pay at the first port of call (where the vessel may be located) the whole contention of the cheap crew argument would immediately become a most transparent pretense. And that is precisely what the new seamen's law will do.

"By releasing cheap crews from their bondage when in American ports they will be able to shake the dust of the port and prevent the ship from proceeding to and until she has either made terms with the cheap crew or hired another crew at the wages of the port. That low-wage crews are perfectly willing, in fact, over-anxious to co-operate in working out this 'equalizing idea' is evident to any one who follows the news of the day. It has been said by the publicity agents of the shipping interests in the national seamen will not avail themselves of the new opportunity to improve their condition. But current events easily give the lie to claims of that nature. Scarcely a week passes but what Japanese seamen do not actually risk their lives in trying to gain liberty from the ships which bring them here to these shores. Only last week a reward of $50 each was offered to the first seaman of the Japanese steamer Kenkoku Maru for the apprehension of two 'incorrigibles' who had made away with a vessel by jumping into the Columbia river and swimming ashore.

"It would be more than silly to answer the statement that foreign ships will stay away from American ports in order to avoid the complications and penalties of the seamen's act.

"Ships will go where they can get and passengers are to be found. They will go anywhere—right to the edge of the abyss, if necessary—as long as it pays to go there."

TEACHERS OPPOSE TEST.

Scranton, Pa., July 3.—Public school teachers, holding "permanent teachers' certificates," have provided by state law, are opposing another test, ordered by the school authorities of this city. They declare that the additional test is contrary to law and that its real purpose is to oust the teachers whom they have formed to better conditions. They ask that the legality of the order be passed upon by the courts and pledge themselves to abide by the decision. They show that the subject they are to be examined in is covered in their permanent certificate, which exempts them from further examination of this character. The Labor Union has appointed a committee to assist teachers who are waging the grade schools. Rev. Thomas Archbald declared, averaged about $11.50 per week. In a recent interview he said: "Of 5 per cent over the present rates. Nearly 11,000 workers are effected.

PROTESTS NEARING DISMISSAL.

Philadelphia, July 3.—The Central Labor Union protests the dismissal of Prof. Scott Nearing by the University of Pennsylvania. The unionists declare the trustees are pursuing this policy with the intent of suppressing expression of opinion against their personal and financial interests and irrespective of the merits of the case. In attempt to "starve or force out instructors of independent thinking" the Central Labor Union points out. In the trustees' refusal to permit President Gompers to address the convention by the students to address them.

The resolution's closing declaration is:

"That we pledge ourselves to stand with the public in this contest until the injustice of the charges against them been cleared of the stain brought upon its name by the trustees, and the right of free speech becomes the foundation of its usefulness."

METAL TRADES THANKED.

Washington, July 3.—Officers of the A. F. of L. metal trades department have received a letter from the Panama metal trades expressing the thanks of the workers in the Panama zone for assistance in securing a postponement of the order compelling payment of house rental until the canal is completed. The canal unionists ask that publicity be given this letter to the various organizations throughout the country may know that the efforts of the metal trades department in behalf of labor on the zone have borne fruit and are appreciated by us."

WOULD PROTECT THE CHILD.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 2.—A vigorous plea for the protection of children was made by Chairman McConologue of the Illinois board of trade at a meeting of the executives of the various state institutions. This official said:

"When statesmen get to the point where they will consider the child of more importance to society's welfare than the calf, pig and the chicken, he will then have hopes that the remedial and beneficial results will come to humanity."

ANTIS CALL FOR FUNDS WANT CZAR-LIKE POWER

IRON MOLDERS ENJOINED.

St. Paul, Minn., July 3.—Either Minnesota has no police laws that protect citizens from threats, intimidation, violence or libel, or Judge Morrison of the eighth judicial district, in his temporary injunction against striking iron moulders at Shakopee, near here, has taken it upon himself to be lawmaker, judge and executioner.

The injunction is of the usual kind issued from these courts that order a thing done and the disregard of jury guarantees for alleged violations. The writ is a clever and confusing document. It not only forbids the commanded not to do things every citizen knows is illegal and they are placed in a defensive position if they attempt to exercise their rights.

Thirty-seven defendants are named. These, together with all "agents, servants, employes and confederates" are restrained from "in any manner whatsoever interfering with * * * the operation of its (the company's) plant or manufacturing industry."

Under this order, the court is sole judge of the effect peaceful picketing will have on the company's business, and even though strikers have the "right to persuade workmen not to join them, they will be in contempt because of "interference" with the business of the Minnesota Stove company.

Unionists are using this injunction as a good reason why the legislature should pass a law similar to the federal Clayton act, and thereby make it impossible for judges to issue writs of this character.

COMPLAIN OF CONDITIONS.

Boston, July 3.—At a joint meeting of engineers and firemen employed on the Boston & Maine and the New Haven systems it was voted to appoint a committee to investigate working conditions and devise methods to improve same.

The principal complaint was of excessive overtime. It was charged that a man on a freight locomotive often works one 14 or 18 hours overtime a week thinks that he is getting off lightly. The schedule calls for a 10-hour day.

The agreement under which the men are working may be terminated on either side on 30 days' notice. The committee which will investigate conditions will also consider the advisability of a demand for an eight-hour day.

INCREASES FOR AUTO WORKERS.

Cleveland, July 3.—The White Automobile company has announced that all men on day work will receive the same pay for eight hours' work that now get for nine. Time and one-half will be paid for work in excess of nine hours.

Toledo, O., July 3.—Employes of the Overland Automobile company have been notified that beginning July 15 the present nine-hour day will increase 5 per cent over the present rates. Nearly 11,000 workers are effected.

UNIONISTS TO CONFER.

Newark, N. J., July 3.—Officers of the New Jersey state federation of labor have issued a call for the annual convention, to be held in Jersey City, beginning Monday, August 16. Attention is called to the need for a full representation that the increasing activity of the Manufacturers' association may be resisted. It is stated that the organization "seemed in control" of the state senate, "and not a single measure was passed of benefit to the wage earners."

A UNION ARGUMENT.

Steubenville, O., July 2.—Twenty-nine years ago ten carpenters organized what is now the union of this city. At that time the work day was ten hours, for $1.50. Today the local has a membership of nearly 200 and has secured the eight hour day with a wage rate of $4.40.

CLERKS REGULATE HOURS.

Fort Smith, Ark., July 3.—The Retail clerks' union has signed an agreement with all the more prominent stores in this city. The union is recognized and closing hours are regulated.

INDORSE $2.50 DEMAND.

Worcester, Mass., July 3.—The Central Labor Union has indorsed the $2.50 a day wage demand of city laborers. These workers are organized and affiliated to the trade union movement.

SIGN WRITERS ORGANIZE.

Sioux City, Iowa, July 3.—A union of sign writers has been organized in this city. The local will be affiliated to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS UNITE.

Kansas City, Mo., July 3.—Nearly 200 milk wagon drivers have formed a local in this city and will affiliate to the Brotherhood of Teamsters.

LABOR MUST COMBAT LAWSON PRECEDENT

Worcester, Mass., July 3.—At a mass meeting of trades unionists to protest against the Lawson verdict, Frederick W. Mansfield, of Boston, the principal speaker, said:

"No element in the community has more respect for the courts and the law than the labor element. We do not wish this meeting to be misinterpreted as a protest against the law and order. But it is to protest against certain violations of law and against a perversion of justice.

"We do not make the claim that because Lawson was not present he could not be guilty of murder. Lawson might be guilty of the murder of John Nimmo or of any other person even if he were out of the state at the time if it could be proved before a fair jury and a fair trial that he had instigated the murder, if it was a murder. But there was absolutely no evidence of this character.

"There was not the slightest particle of evidence that he had ever said a word or had done any act to incite the strikers to violence. This makes him an absolutely innocent man and is the real reason why the labor men are determined to bring about his release. They had enough influence to be able.

"Labor is loath to believe that there is one kind of law in this country for Lawson, and another kind of law for Rockefeller. The conclusions of the committee of which Frank Walsh is chairman, have shown that Rockefeller knew all about the terrible conditions in Colorado. knew about the packing of the jury and the corruption practiced in high places; knew about the preparations to shoot down the miners, and he had guilty knowledge of the deliberate murder of many of the miners and their helpless wives and children.

"Rockefeller is allowed to remain at large. An apparently friendly captain of industry, Mr. Walsh, is mercilessly because of his righteous indignation exhibited in the questions that he put to Rockefeller.

"The precedent that has been established in the courts in the case of the Lawson conviction is a most dangerous one and one which evidently is intended to injure labor unions. If it is allowed to become a universal doctrine, in this country it would mean that every officer of a labor union would be criminally and civilly responsible for every act done by the members of the union, whether they had any personal knowledge of the affair or not. This is a matter of the utmost by organized labor everywhere."

ENACT CO-OPERATIVE BILL.

Springfield, Ill., July 3.—One of the most important bills passed by the current legislature, and now awaiting the governor's approval, is the co-operative bill, framed by the state federation of labor and the farmers' organizations. This act will enable the farmers of those involved in a co-operative movement, and is considered by the unionists as a long step forward. Officers of the state federation of labor say:

"It is safe to assume now that the road for an effective and far-reaching co-operative movement having been made possible by this act, the organized farmers as well as the trade unionists will take advantage of the possibilities of the situation and that Illinois will soon be far in the lead in the extension and intelligent direction and operation of co-operative enterprises under the direct control and management of the people. The thirty odd stores which are now in operation, and the co-operative associations of farmers will, under the new act, be placed upon a substantial basis that will mean much for their progress."

LABORERS PAID LOW WAGES.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 2.—Before an investigating committee appointed by the board of aldermen, it was shown that fifteen cents an hour for a ten-hour day is the prevailing wage for common labor in this city. Several hundred of these workers are on strike for 25 cents an hour. A. F. of L. Organizer Streifler is assisting the strikers, and in presenting their side of the controversy said that the investigation is "only the entering wedge of a movement to be made in Buffalo for better wages and observance of the eight-hour law."

PICKETING IS LEGAL.

San Diego, Cal., July 3.—City Attorney Cosgrove's opinion on the right of workers to picket has checked the members of the city council who favored passing an ordinance that would prohibit all forms of picketing The city attorney held that it was legal to pass laws stopping crowds from congregating, but an ordinance that prohibited picketing is unquestionably an invasion of private rights.

AGREE ON SANITATION LAWS.

Trenton, N. J., July 2.—Labor Commissioner Lewis and the New Jersey employing potters held a conference in this city for the purpose of securing the sanitary conditions in pottery plants, which the laws provide for. The commissioner issued orders from the labor department were evidently "misunderstood." The employers agreed to needed improvements would be made.

RAILROAD REVENUES INCREASE.

Washington, July 2.—The interstate commerce commission reports that the American railroads are showing a marked increase in net earnings. For April, 1915, the net operating income of the carriers increased $33 a mile as compared with April, 1914.

TO ORGANIZE MILL WORKERS.

St. Louis, Mo., July 2.—Organized carpenters will inaugurate a trade union campaign among mill workers in this city. A resolution to that effect was passed by the council of Carpenters and Joiners have promised to assist.

MUST PAY UNION RATES.

Allentown, Pa., July 6.—The school board of this city favors the attempt of striking carpenters to secure the eight-hour day and has agreed to insert a clause in the contract for a new building here which will call for union carpenters and union wages.

TO CODIFY MINING LAWS.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 3.—Under authority of a law passed by the last legislature, Governor Ralston has appointed a commission to codify the mining laws of this state. Two miners are amongst the appointees.

"SQUARE DEAL" PREVAILED

Chicago Car Men Won Fight Against Arbitration Delay.

AWARD EFFECTIVE JUNE 1, 1915

Workers Cannot Be Jockeyed Out of Present Conditions, as Was Done Two Years Ago.

Chicago, July 3.—The Union Leader, official magazine of the Amalgamated Street Car Men's union, declares that the recent street car strike and subsequent arbitration agreement, was "a victory for a square deal."

In a leading editorial, the Union Leader says:

"One reason, more than any other, which precipitated the strike was the fact that the men were not given a square deal in the arbitration of 1912 and that the agreement then signed upon a plan of arbitration that was absolutely unfair. The company representatives in 1912 jockeyed with the men for weeks before a third arbitrator would be agreed upon. The hearings which followed took up a great deal of time and a decision was not rendered until March 1, 1913, almost a year after the negotiations started. The award took conditions from the men which they had enjoyed for many years and was worse in many respects than the company had offered prior to arbitration. The effect of this decision upon our membership and the fact that the companies would not agree to fair arbitration was the cause of the strike which took place in the spring of 1913.

"In the settlement last Wednesday morning the men demanded an agreement with the company arbitrators before the cars would return to work. After fifteen hour conference with the mayor's council representatives of the companies and committees of the men, Judge Morrison was agreed upon Mayor Thompson as the umpire.

"The method of investigation, as outlined in the Chicago street railway arbitration plan, was accepted by the company as satisfactory. The company will propose any and all records which two members of the board call for.

"The arbitration will be upwards—that is, an award cannot be made for less wages than are now paid, and working conditions cannot be made less favorable to the men than at present.

"The award to be effective as of June 1, 1915."

WILL CONTINUE FIGHT.

Cleveland, July 3.—Members of the Grade Teachers' association are not discouraged at the adverse decision which Toledo appellate court rendered against them when Supt. Frederick was discharged from contempt proceedings which he brought against members of the association.

One of the teachers said:

"The decision of the Toledo court by no means ends the battle of Cleveland teachers for their pay. We simply intend to carry better pay, and to be protected from the arbitrary power of the municipal administration. We will also give teachers civil service and tenure of office.

"Toledo teachers entered this battle to find out just where we stand. In the meantime the decision of the courts of this public have been opened to conditions in public schools."

MACHINISTS RAISE WAGES.

Ottawa, Ontario, July 3.—Machinists employed by the Ottawa Car Works company have had their wages raised 2 cents per hour as the result of arbitration. The old minimum was 24 1-2 cents per hour. An arbitration board was established under the special clause of the industrial disputes act. This law was originally intended to apply only to public service corporations, but in cases of private industry, where both parties to a dispute are willing to accept its services the minister of labor may appoint a board.

MORRISON AT BLOOMINGTON.

Bloomington, Ill., July 3.—A. F. of L. Secretary Morrison has accepted President Stevens of the Assembly's invitation to deliver an address next Labor day. Peoria trade unionists have accepted an invitation to Morrison, in return for the visit to that city by Bloomington organized workers last year. The Peoria railroad brotherhoods in this city will also assist in labor's celebration and a parade of railroad men is to be in a parade that will be one of the many features.

UNIONISM GREATEST FORCE

Springfield, Mass., July 2.—President Gompers delivered the initial address in the "labor forward" campaign organized workers started in this city the first of the week.

The speaker said:

"There isn't anything fanciful that lures us on but the simple instinct of man to look out and strive for all the things that are good and wholesome. If the men of labor hope to have still better conditions it is to their interest that they shall associate themselves or unite with organized labor in the trade with which they are a lot of the worker more pleasant and agreeable. The organization needed improvements would be made.

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St. Louis, Mo., July 2.—Organized carpenters will inaugurate a trade union campaign among mill workers in this city. A resolution to that effect was passed by the council of Carpenters and Joiners have promised to assist.

MUST PAY UNION RATES.

Allentown, Pa., July 6.—The school board of this city favors the attempt of striking carpenters to secure the eight-hour day and has agreed to insert a clause in the contract for a new building here which will call for union carpenters and union wages.

TO CODIFY MINING LAWS.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 3.—Under authority of a law passed by the last legislature, Governor Ralston has appointed a commission to codify the mining laws of this state. Two miners are amongst the appointees.